CONSUMER PROTECTION COMMITTEE

of the

SUFFOLK COUNTY LEGISLATURE

Minutes

A regular meeting of the Consumer Protection Committee of the Suffolk County Legislature was held in the Rose Y. Caracappa Legislative Auditorium of the William H. Rogers Legislature Building, Veterans Memorial Highway, Smithtown, New York, on Wednesday, September 21, 2005.

MEMBERS PRESENT:
Legislator Cameron Alden • Chairman
Legislator Jay Schneiderman • Vice•Chair
Legislator Lynne Nowick
Legislator William Lindsay
Legislator Jon Cooper

ALSO PRESENT:

Mea Knapp • Counsel to the Legislature
Warren Greene • Aide to Legislator Alden
Charles Gardner • Director of Consumer Affairs
Alexandra Sullivan • Chief Deputy Clerk of the Legislature
Joe Muncey • Budget Review Office
Kevin Rooney • Oil Heat Institute
Lynne Bizzarro • County Attorney's Office
Daniel Kelly • ADT Systems
David Berkowitzk • ADT Systems

MINUTES TAKEN BY:
Donna Catalano • Court Stenographer

(*THE MEETING WAS CALLED TO ORDER AT 1:11 P.M.*)

CHAIRMAN ALDEN:
Welcome to the Consumer Protection Meeting. And we'll start with the Pledge, and we'll have that Pledge led by Legislator Schneiderman.

SALUTATION

I'd also ask for a moment of silence, and I do this traditionally on the start of this committee meeting, and that's to remember those that have given their lives for this country and those that are fighting even as we sit here in the potential of harm's way.

MOMENT OF SILENCE

CHAIRMAN ALDEN:
Thank you. We have a relatively short agenda, so I'm going to ask that we go right to the agenda. We don't have any cards, and we have two live

resolutions, actually they were tabled at the last meeting. First one is **Resolution 1750, adopting a Local Law to eliminate duplicative and unnecessary regulation of process servers (COUNTY EXEC).**

We heard testimony at the last meeting, and I believe that even the people that wanted this law to go through have said that basically there's no need for this law in its present form. It's not really working. All it's doing is it's •• it's a potential disaster, basically, waiting to happen. Lynne Bizzarro is here. Lynne, are you •• you folks over in the County Attorney's Office in agreement that this really •• if we eliminate this, we're not really doing ourselves a disservice?

MS. BIZZARRO:
In other words, is 1750 okay?

CHAIRMAN ALDEN:
And we actually did reach out to Elie Mystal, because this was Maxine Postal's baby and she brought it to fruition in an attempt to right some wrongs, but it doesn't really seem to be working as we hoped it would.

MS. BIZZARRO:
Lynne Bizzarro, County Attorney's Office. We are in favor of this bill passing in light of, I believe, Charlie Gardner's comments and the indication that we don't need it. We have no problem with it.

CHAIRMAN ALDEN:
I'm going make a motion to approve.

LEG. COOPER:
Second.

CHAIRMAN ALDEN:
Seconded by Legislator Cooper. All those in favor? Opposed? 1750 is approved out of this committee. **APPROVED (VOTE:5•0•0•0).**

1835, a Local Law to amend Resolution No. 396•2005 (COUNTY

EXEC). I'm going to ask Legislative Counsel if you could just tell us, you know, the things that this does.

MS. KNAPP:
This is a law that relates to the Local Law that was passed to require that carbon monoxide detectors be installed in renovations. The sponsor of that Local Law worked very closely and had any number of meetings with Charlie Gardner in Consumer Affairs, and the end result of that law was exactly what Consumer Affairs and the industry thought that they could enforce, and it deliberately left out certain penalties. And this Local Law amendment that you see before you sponsored by the County Executive puts in exactly the penalties that the industry and the department told us to leave out.

CHAIRMAN ALDEN:
I think in light of that, and maybe we should take another look at this and I'll try to coordinate with The County Executive's Office, I'm going to make a motion to table.

LEG. COOPER:
Second.

CHAIRMAN ALDEN:
Seconded by Legislator Cooper. Lynne, you wanted to say something about it?

MS. BIZZARRO:
Yeah, if I could just respond to it?

CHAIRMAN ALDEN:
Yeah, go ahead.

MS. BIZZARRO:
Because I'm familiar with this bill as well. I don't think it's doing what the sponsor of that prior bill doesn't want to do. I think all it really does is it gives an enforcement mechanism that the original bill didn't have. And the enforcement mechanism is still only targeted to the individual, the installer, for being penalized for not giving proper notification to the homeowner. So

it just makes it clear that we're targeting the installer and not the homeowner. So what we did was we just defined some terms to make that clear. And again, we just put in a mechanism to enforce the bill. Without the mechanism, I don't know how the bill ever would get enforced. So that was the reason for it.

CHAIRMAN ALDEN:
Legislator Carpenter •• I mean Caracciolo is not a member of this committee. And also today, Charlie Gardner had some pressing business to stay back over in the office. So what I'm going to do is I made a motion to table, I got a second by Legislator Cooper. There's no imperative reason for us, you know, to have to take action on this today. It's not life or death. So if we take a little bit of time, we'll investigate, and we'll see if we either come to a compromise or go in one direction or another. Not that we're blowing off any concerns or anything like that. I think that, you know, we'll just take a little bit more time to take a look at that, if it's the will of the committee. We have a motion and second to table, all those in favor? Opposed? It's **TABLED (VOTE:5•0•0•0)**.

That should be the end of our agenda as far as resolutions. And we have a presentation today from ADT. And we've been talking about, for a number of years, security measures. And part of it relates to some of our operations in parks and other areas in the County that are cash related, and then there's other things, like, when we buy a building such as Sagtikos Manor or we go and buy a building like Third House, or in my district we just bought the Scully Estate. For a certain period of time, while we're doing renovations and clean•ups or, you know, different types of things, those buildings lay there unattended.

And what I've asked is these gentlemen come down and give us a little bit of an idea of what type of technology exists where we can protect these either on a permanent basis or protect these buildings on, you know, an interim basis until we can, you know, fully absorb them into the system. And they're also going to speak a little bit about, like, cash monitoring systems. So if everybody wants to stay, I would appreciate that. We're going to make a little bit of a record of this, and then I'm going to share that with the Parks Commissioner at a later date.

So, gentlemen, if you just grab a microphone, identify yourselves for the record and then I'm just going to give it over to you to give us a presentation.

MR. BERKOWITZK:
My name is David Berkowitzk, I'm with ADT. I'm in our Melville branch office, and I'm going to introduce Dan Kelly.

CHAIRMAN ALDEN:
Not the David Berkowitzk that we've come to know and love. He's still serving time, right?

MR. BERKOWITZK:
I'm surprised we love him, but I'm not that one.

MR. KELLY:
Hi. My name is Dan Kelly, I'm with ADT's National Accounts Group. Do I need to speak into the mike for the presentation? Yes? Okay.

I want to thank everybody for having us out. We had prepared some brief comments on technology, and this is really intended to be very general in terms of what's available on the market. We have not specifically focused on any particular application, but rather just technologies that are available. We did mention in passing some of the issues that have come up with the golf courses in the area, cash handling, but I think what you're going to see is a general overview of technology that can be used.

I have •• not including this slide, I have ten slides in this presentation, it will probably take a minute to, you know, on an average to run through each of them. So if anybody, you know, has a particular question on something and they want to •• you know, they want to interject and, you know, spend some more time focusing on a particular area, we'd be more than happy to try to accommodate that. The name ADT I think is a name •• go a back a second, Dave. The name ADT is a name I think people probably know. It's a fairly well known entity, particularly in the residential protection market. What a lot of people don't know, and that's kind of the theme of this

presentation, is that we are a major provider of electronic security services in the commercial and governmental arena. We are basically a $4 billion company, and we're probably going to be, you know, closer to $5 billion by the end of this year. We're part of a $32 million conglomerate, that's TYKO International. So it's a fairly substantial, you know, organization just in terms of a company.

We also predominantly in terms of our sales volume, provide services to the commercial sector, to companies and to governments and so forth and •• although we're probably better known to most people as a residential company. We do have •• switch over. We do have a presence here •• go back one. We do have a presence here in Long Island. We have an office in Melville, which is our local sales and service operation. It's one of 220 locations nationwide.

What I want to just kind of point out is when it comes to providing protection to properties, it's really very rare that you see a facility that doesn't have some kind of security. And I think it is an analysis that we want to try to do, what's the most effective, what's the best use of resources and, you know, what's the best •• what's the best spending of the public dollars, you know, for security. We've identified some threats that are particularly of interest to people in the commercial arena. I don't think we need to really spend a lot of time on any of the items that are identified up here. Obviously, these are issues for public sector, private sector.

What we want to try and do is present some technologies that we've found helpful in dealing with these threats, and just run quickly through, you know, the basic services that we provide. First is video surveillance. I'll spend a little more time talking about that than the other services that we offer, because there have been a lot of advancements in the video world and the closed circuit television, if you will, world. That's where I would say the most dramatic technology that's currently available is. We are very strong in the physical access control world. Access control being card access systems, systems that electronically manage access to a facility, gates, elevators, doors, etcetera. Again, very strong business and profit center for us.

Intrusion detection systems will makeup the world of burglar alarm systems, which is, again, kind of our roots as a company. You're probably all very familiar with somebody who's got a basic intrusion detection system. It also branches out in the world of critical condition monitoring, duress panic buttons, you know, signaling of emergency services. It's very strongly affiliated with our central station operation, which is our network of personnel who monitor alarms and then dispatch the necessary authorities, you know, upon the detection of a condition. And again there's been some evolution in that world. We'll talk about how these kinds of worlds play together.

Spend a little bit of time talking about video. Video is very popular. There's been a lot of coverage in the news media lately, large organizations that are implementing video. New York City Schools has passed a •• has passed legislation to install video in all the New York City School locations. It's currently not funded for all the locations, but they do have the legislation to do that. The New York City subways, I'm sure everybody saw the announcement of the large acquisition of cameras that New York City subways is going through right now. And there's many other organizations that are involved with the acquisition of video. And for good reason.

I think •• by the way, the video market currently about $300 million •• according to the last statistics I've seen, about a $300 billion market worldwide, annual growth 20 to 25%, which is significantly above the other sectors that we're very active in. So it is a growth market. And I think there's a couple of good reasons for that. One is what we indicated up here, that video, people like video, people like pictures. If you think about, you know, when you go on vacation, you know, what do you bring back? You bring back movies. You bring back •• you keep a photo album. It's a record that is very appealing to people. It's very easy to follow the activity that's taking place within a video screen.

If you look at recorded video of incidents and law enforcement records, it's much easier for the average person to follow the video than the text or the data that goes with it. The other •• the other reason that video has become very popular is that it has become very efficient in the sense of being data. It's very easy now to extract information that's critical and can be acted

upon within a video system. This is, by the way, if I'm not mistaken, Indian Island Golf Course, this is a picture that we were able to put in there, since we knew that the golf courses were at issue, we wanted to go ahead and include that with it.

CHAIRMAN ALDEN:
Hole nine, ten par five.

MR. KELLY:
Thank you for that. That I didn't know. I knew what course it was. Some people like pictures, some people don't like pictures. This is another reason why video is very popular. There's a •• there is a very strong population that doesn't want to see cameras installed in public and private operations for their own good reasons. This is an actual photo of •• this is captured through one of the services that we provide, which is an online video monitoring service. This is an employee of an actual business taking money out of •• that's actually a sack full of cash coming out of a safe, and this was something that we were able to report to the business owner and they were able to make a capture and recovery as a result of this photo. That's a pretty good illustration of why, you know, some people don't like video.

Very strong deterrent. You know, cameras in a location are, you know, more than likely going to serve as an effective deterrent to take the crime, take the intrusion and the theft elsewhere. When it comes to •• stay there a second, Dave. When it comes to investigating something that goes wrong, again, the video is very easy, very easy to look at this information and say this is what happened, very hard to dispute.

Increasingly accepted in a judicial setting, you can use video in court and there's •• the challenges have been made and people are able to use the evidence they acquire. I had experience, one of my customers down in New York City had a •• the camera was actually on their premises and was able to capture a crime scene that was across the street. In other words, not even intending to catch the incident that it caught. This happened to be a murder case, and this video was •• the local PD had asked for assistance in getting a copy of the video, the digital recording. We were able to do that, give them the CD, and they were able to use it and eventually they did

make a capture. Again, we've seen very real evidence that what we recover in video is used for the public •• public betterment.

People like video because, you know, the old world of video is you had a camera, it came back to probably a VCR, and it was kind of stuck in one place, it was kind of stationary. The new world of video, and again, the new technology some of these •• you know, some of these technologies are actually, you know, third and fourth generation by this point, gives you the ability to share data very easily, to share images very easily, to compare images. Most of the systems that we're involved with days can, you know, if the customer wants, they can have them hooked up to a network, they can look at a particular location from another location using either a network connection or a dial up. We have an increasing number of customers who have a need to have video in a mobile setting, either in a vehicle or a hand •held, which is what this little figure is a depiction of.

In the video world, we are increasingly finding people who have an interest in putting video right directly onto a network, either a dedicated network if their bandwidth happens to be efficient to carry the high file size of the video, you know, usually requires or creating an actual video network. So you now have •• the next generation of video is going to make it very easy for somebody to log onto a network and pull video really from anywhere in the world, and it's not going to be dependent on hardware and the structure of the system. Some of the effectiveness of video in terms of the cost that we found has to do with •• let me try to think of the right word, I don't want to say replace, but I would say augment, you know, enforce the presence of personnel on site. And so to illustrate how we've been able to help some of our customers, we scaled out a basic guard contract, you know, contract guard at seventeen•fifty an hour. You know, honestly I don't know what the going rate is in this area. In New York City, you can get a contract guard for about that much, a relatively competent qualified guard, that's a pretty good price. You know, you might get a little less than that. A hundred and sixty •eight hours in a full week, that costs out to what you can see right there, then projected out over the year, bottom line it's a lot of money to hire •• you know, to hire a security guard, whether to look at a parking lot, to lock at a store, whatever the case may be.

So we calculated, and again, this is not a scientific measure •• not a scientific figure, and I wouldn't project any budgets on it, but just using a figure of $3500 per camera, that number would depend on the actual infrastructure that we install with the system and what it's capabilities are. But 44 cameras, you know, could be installed for a one time fee for what it would cost to have a, you know, security guard. It's either a very nice supplement or a very nice tool for a lot of organizations to manage their funding and really see a return on investment.

Next slide, what you're seeing right here, this is a tool that we actually provide to some of our customers when they're looking for us to help with budgets. This is a return on investment calculator. So it's something we can do if you have a particular site where, you know, we want to do an analysis of what the expenditures are. You know, just give us a call and we'll help out with that. One of the objections we get to, you know, to video is, you know, I'd love to have some cameras and I know they're a good deterrent, but I really don't have anybody to look at them, you know, I really don't have the staff and I don't have anybody who can actually do it. We have some tools that are actually •• that actually respond to that line of thinking and that are actually very helpful in organizations where you maybe just don't have the personnel, which is actually a lot of organizations to monitor the video.

The next picture is a product that's manufactured by a company called Object Video. Object Video is a provider of artificial intelligence related video analysis, basically software. What this product does is it analyzes the field of view and it reports on conditions that it's been programmed to report on. So, what you can do in this particular instance, it has been instructed to notify somebody if an individual approaches the railroad tracks from this direction. Now, one of the problems you've always had with exterior cameras is that there's a lot of movement. It's been relatively easy to detect movement in a frame of video, and that's relatively effective in an interior setting if you have a camera looking down a hallway or looking at, you know, a retail station, it's relatively easy to program that camera so that it sees movement and to alert you.

Outdoors it's a little more difficult, because you do have a lot of movement.

It's very difficult to find the actual movements that's necessary to see. So what you have right here is train tracks, obviously you're going to see trains, you know, moving up and down these tracks, you're going to see other movement within the field of view. The only movement we're concerned about in this particular instance is if somebody goes from here to here or possibly here to here, and the system is actually detecting the movement.

This is an example of •• this is a scene where it's been programmed to detect somebody loitering. So, again, this is a behavioral analysis of what's going on in the field. And what I'm thinking •• Dave, you can back to the third slide with the golf course on it. What you could do in this particular setting, if there was an interest in protecting this particular fairway, this particular green, you can create what the company calls a trip wire, either along this access, this access or this access, and if anybody crossed that barrier, it would actually detect that and send an alert, and that can be used as an index in making a video recording. So the golfers would not trip at the •• you know, the people moving around on the •• you know, the deer or the squirrels or whatever is on the golf course would actually not trip it.

Video is one of the •• one of the nice things about video is that it does interact very well with other kinds of security, possibly security that, you know, some of your locations already have in place or could have in place. We found access control systems, card reader system that control gates work very well with video recording. If you have a situation where you need to actually record an image of a person going through a particular door, a particular gate, if you have a sensitive location, very easy application to put in place. I talked before about how video is •• there's been more advancement within the video world. Most of the advancement within the card readers and the intrusion detection systems is actually making it easier to work with video.

Another very popular source of interplay, and this is particularly popular in the financial sector, in the retail sector, is taking a camera, matching it up with an ATM machine or a cash register. And this is an example of •• it's a little hard to see, but this is a picture of a cash register, and this is the actual log of transactions within a given period on that register. So very easy to look at a piece of business transacted, compare it to what was

actually entered into the system. You know, again, very popular in the retail world. A good tool to help manage costs and very easy, very easy for us to do.

Another example of interplay, again, this is in settings where you have a lot of outside space, and it's a little hard to pinpoint where the threat might, you know, in particular be, is exterior and fence detection systems. We can, again, use these systems to tell us where there's an alert, we can use these systems to tell our recording devices when to actually record and when not to record. And we can use them to position cameras if we have technology •• if we have cameras that have the ability to move.

And we're talking about using video in exterior mode. One of the things that people ask us sometimes is, you know, I have a setting, I'm not sure that anything that you have is actually going work in this environment. I got a call •• when I first started this industry in 1989, we got a call, I was working for ADT's office up in Westchester and we got a call from one of the •• one of the orders up there, one of the convents in the area actually called, they had a facility, if you want to call it that, out in the woods. And the explanation I got was, well, Dan, there's no telephone line, there's no power, but it's important, we want to protect it. And we •• at that point, we kind of had to tell them there's really nothing we can do, I'm sorry. I wish she'd call today, because today we would have the ability to put solar powered devices out at that location, either cameras or some kind of detection. We would have the ability to transmit some kind of signal, video data back over a wireless connection. You know, this can all be done. So if you have •• I guess really the point is if you have a situation where you don't think there's a way to protect it, let us look at it, you know, give us the challenge, let us see if we can't, you know, find some technology, reasonably priced that would actually, you know, meet the application.

One of the other points to consider is in addition to the wireless transmission option is using old cables, using either fiber cables that are already there, using telephone cables. We've seen a lot of organization who have a lot of copper up on poles and in, you know, conduits underground that they don't use anymore, because they've gone to voice•over IP or some other system that doesn't use all that copper. Well, that can be used to transmit video.

We're doing that •• we're using those kinds of systems in a lot of the application. And again, it's a very good way to control expenses and make use of something that might not be of benefit.

There's our friend again, the security guard. Again, a lot of people think of video as something that comes back to a fixed location and is only viewable at that location. And one of the other dimensions that we can help with is our remote video services. Remote video services as a rule are services that are provided by personnel viewing video that's recorded and viewed elsewhere. So, we actually have a staff of people who are dedicated to look at video at other locations and report back. The services that we offer in that world, three basic categories; one is the alarm verification product line, which is very simply, an alarm comes in through a traditional burglar alarm system, we are asked to look at that video and evaluate it before we dispatch authorities or before we notify somebody from the organization. Very effective in reducing false alarms, okay? This has actually become mandatory in certain jurisdictions nationwide, notable example being Los Angeles County. It's actually illegal to dispatch LAPD on an alarm that comes in through a phone line without video evidence.

Within this world, we offer a couple of other services; the escort services which is •• we'll have one of our operators look at a camera while someone walks out to their car, very popular, again, in retail where someone's at a facility late at night. We also offer announcements. We will have one of our operators periodically get on the microphone and talk to the facilities, this is ADT, we're watching, you know, is essentially what the message is, which, again, is a nice deterrent and is a nice, you know, higher level of protection in the facility.

Just briefly, the audits are •• this is a slightly more advanced service. The audit, and that's actually what you're looking at here, is a process where an operator reviews recorded video at a periodic interval. And I love this application. This is actually a camera looking at a line in a drive•through, and the object of this camera is really not a security application, they're really looking at how long the line is and how •• you know, how many •• whether they need to open more drive•through windows. That is really what this operator •• what this customer is using this for. But we can look at a

particular camera, we can look at a location, we can observe things like is there a door left open, is there refuse, you know, that's in the way of a fire exit, and we can then make a very easy determination, yes, there is no, no, there isn't, pass, fail. Any incident that we get that's a fail, and the fail, again, is based on criteria that our customers provide to us, we are able to notify them through e•mail, and they're able to, when they go onto their e •mail, pull up the video and look at the actual incident.

The video guide tour line of products is a process where we are able to have personnel review live video. And if you think about what a guard, you know, a security guard does if they're on a roaming tour, they walk around the facility or grounds, and they make observations. Well, that's really what we're doing. We're looking at it through cameras, and we're following some of the same procedures that we follow with the audits. We have a very structured method of reporting back any incident and anything that we feel needs to be reported. It's recorded, it's very easy for a customer go in and see when the actual guard tours were conducted, and it's very easy to measure them. And obviously, it's less money than hiring a security guard, in most cases, which I don't •• you know, I don't really regard this as a replacement for security guards, but I think it's a nice supplement, and I think if you have an organization that doesn't have the funding to add manpower, I think it's a great option. And these are two pieces of information that I found on the internet.

You want to just continue? My phone is listed here. And I have copies of this presentation, I have hard copies that I will distribute at the end of the meeting, and my number is on there, David's number is on there. David is a point of contact for, you know, local operations. He works with our local office here in Melville. Certainly, you can reach me either by phone or by e •mail if you need to contact us about anything. We are a •• I don't think I mentioned this before, we are a New York State contract holder, so anybody who is in the public sector within the State of New York, municipality or county agency, is eligible to purchase products, you know, any of the products that we talked about and everything else we have through our New York State contract. So if there's a particular application, we just need to get somebody out to get a look at it, and we'll provide a quotation and we'll go from there.

CHAIRMAN ALDEN:
Great. That was a very nice and very informative presentation. I can see a whole bunch of application or possibility of things we can explore. Like, for instance, we have thousands of acres of supposedly preserved land, and we've got people that go in there and violate those, they either dump, you know, materials that shouldn't be dumped in there or they're riding their ATV's all over the place. So that's one application. The golf course, again, we've had some destruction of the golf courses. We've had destruction and vandalism at some of our marinas, and that's due to the lack of our police force. Basically, our Park Police Force is not able to be at all places at all times, so.

MR. KELLY:
There's a limit to manpower obviously.

LEG. SCHNEIDERMAN:
It's funny that you bring that up, because that's same question I was going to ask. Specifically, we're thinking along the same line, because great minds think alike, on this ATV issue, which has really perplexed the County, because we have so much land.

MR. KELLY:
Is that All Terrain Vehicles. I saw that in the notes.

LEG. SCHNEIDERMAN:
Everybody's been, like, you know, looking for ways of trying to reduce this illegal use of the County Parkland. You know, I'm imagining from your presentation a wireless video camera powered by solar or battery or something like that that can be moved from various locations that would somehow •• you know, can be viewed by Park Police somewhere, or, you know, maybe it would be triggered with •• by weight or something, if a certain amount of weight went over it, or just by motion. And that would •• or maybe could take a clear enough picture of the vehicle or the rider that they could later go and find that person and find out who that vehicle is registered to.

Maybe you can describe maybe in a little bit of detail if that's a •• if that's a viable idea, how much it might cost, is that something that could be moved. Because just the threat that there is a camera or •• there is a camera at a particular location or might be at a park entryway per se, it might be enough to discourage that type of usage. You know, I always worry that I don't want to put cameras in the parks, but, you know, maybe at some of the entryways where people get in it might be a deterrent.

MR. KELLY:
Yeah, it would definitely be a deterrent, the concern value is there. You mentioned a couple of things that I can speak to. Number one, you know, the aspect of, you know, video, you don't want video at a park, I think the people that, you know, are not there to cause harm appreciate it. And, you know, obviously, you know, the people that you need it for, you know, obviously they don't want it. The •• you mentioned a couple of things. Capturing license plates is kind of a subscience within the video. There are actually products that are designed specifically to do that, and you've probably seen some of them at toll booths and things like that. So that's certainly a technology •• it's a little harder to •• a little harder to capture an ATV, because you don't have a clear, you know, point of entry, you don't have a clear path, but it is something that we could explore with you.

Solar power and low light, you know, video, which you saw the little picture of the light •• I don't know if you saw that on the slide before, the little picture of the light going on and off. That's actually an infrared illuminated camera. If you have a camera in a location where there's really not sufficient lighting to get a decent image, we could augment, you know, the natural light with that.

I'm working on an application in New Jersey right now that is public roads that have weight limits on vehicles. And the town is looking to detect vehicles over a certain size and use that to kind of drive, you know, fine revenue, and that goes back to the Object Video, the software product. So that's •• what that would do, in this particular application, is that would allow you to just focus on the specific incidents, you know, that you see and not, you know, have your, you know, your law enforcement people who are obviously •• you know, their resources are taxed like anybodys, you know,

not having them responding every time there's an alarm, but having the data they actually need to see coming back into them.

LEG. SCHNEIDERMAN:
How mobile of a unit is that? How mobile of a unit would be a, you know, camera and the power source and the wireless transmission to some, you know, location within the County?

MR. KELLY:
We have •• I mean, we would have to find •• we can move •• we have customers who have us come in and install video and move them. I mean, that happens a lot. It would have to actually be installed and then moved and then relocated.

LEG. SCHNEIDERMAN:
It's not easily portable? Sounds like it should be.

MR. KELLY:
There are portable video kits, I'm thinking in terms of the environment where it needs to be installed, if it would really lend itself to doing it that way. Sounds like you would have to mount it on ••

LEG. SCHNEIDERMAN:
You wouldn't want somebody to steal it. I mean, that could be a problem too.

MR. KELLY:
That's kind of what I'm thinking if it's unattended.

LEG. SCHNEIDERMAN:
It would have to attach it to something permanent.

MR. KELLY:
We can look at it. I mean, if you've got •• if you've got a building that's overlooking these areas with a clear, you know, line of sight, you know ••

LEG. SCHNEIDERMAN:

I'm just thinking, there's another application. We've struggled for years on the East End with perdition of Plover eggs, you know, us trying to bring back the Piping Plover, though actually, lately the numbers are getting better. But, you know, one thing that might be able to be done in the field is you put a camera on the nest and you can finally figure out, you know, why the birds are abandoning the nests and what is actually eating the egg. So there's lots of environment •• there's lots of ways you can potentially use this technology.

There's another application I'm thinking of too. We have a lot of parks that are nature preserves, yet, it's very hard in certain areas for people who are handicapped to access areas without being able to drive down, but you don't want the general public to be able to drive into these areas. And I'm imagining the type of system, like a gate system, that can only be accessed, you know, with a card reader or something like that, but because it would be in a park, you probably wouldn't have utilities, you'd probably have to power it with an alternative energy source like solar power.

MR. KELLY:
Okay. Or, you know, is it a situation where there are light poles in this particular ••

LEG. SCHNEIDERMAN:
No. I'm just imagining situations. Let's assume •• no. There was no utilities in the area.

MR. KELLY:
Okay. We have to figure out a way •• you know, an electronic gate is something that runs a lot of current. So it's a stretch to run something like that on solar power. That's usually a high voltage operator device. It's not to say we couldn't do it, we could do some kind of •• you know, we can do some kind of verification system where they have to present their credentials to a reader and it shows up on a video where you can check it later. I mean, we could come up with •• you know, there are things like that.

LEG. SCHNEIDERMAN:

So there's applications for these type of devices?

MR. KELLY:
Absolutely. We can usually •• we can usually get power in areas where we need it. Usually there's a way to do it.

CHAIRMAN ALDEN:
You mentioned earlier that you were preparing some kind of presentation for City of New York for their Department of Parks.

MR. KELLY:
Yeah. We actually have been doing •• we've done a number of projects with City Parks. One of which happens to be a surveillance on a nest. They have •• I don't know if it's a falcon or a breed of eagle, there's a bird that nests somewhere within one of the City Parks, and they have video looking at it, very similar to what you actually just mentioned. We have been in to protect some of their Public Works facilities. They're currently looking for assistance with two of the marinas, they have a marina in Manhattan and Worlds Fair Marina in Queens. So it's really •• at this stage, they've come to us and said, hey, we have issues, we want to have video installed.

CHAIRMAN ALDEN:
And that would it be for protection against vandalism, that type of thing?

MR. KELLY:
Yeah. Vandalism. I think they're concerned about the boat slips, you know, the potential for theft, you know, potential for public hazard, you know, within the public space. One of the things that they've found very helpful is using the digital recording systems and the ability to monitor multiple locations through their network, they have a very robust network, and they've got •• they've made great use of it. They've gotten a lot of, you know, mileage out that capability.

LEG. SCHNEIDERMAN:
Thank you.

CHAIRMAN ALDEN:

Great. Thanks a lot.

MR. KELLY:
Thank you.

CHAIRMAN ALDEN:
We have a lot of stuff that I think was very, very fertile as far as, you know, now the applications, where we can apply this stuff, because we have a lot of needs in Suffolk County and, you know, balancing budgets is certainly one of our needs and not to be harsh on the taxpayers and things like that. And if some of these can accomplish some goals of providing security and safety and lessening some of the vandalism that we've experienced in Suffolk County, and also, I see some potential for cash controls and other things. So this is going to provide a lot of •• I think this will provide the seeds from which some fruit might proceed and develop. All right.

LEG. SCHNEIDERMAN:
Motion to adjourn.

CHAIRMAN ALDEN:
Motion to adjourn by Legislator Schneiderman, seconded by myself. All in favor? Opposed? We're adjourned. Thank you very much.

(*THE MEETING WAS ADJOURNED AT 1:54 P.M.*)

_ _ DENOTES BEING SPELLED PHONETICALLY